

The Range Rider



WHAT WE IN THE GRAZING SERVICE CAN DO

As America arms, as ships are launched, as fighting men are trained, as our country guards itself for an all-out program of defense against any attack on our democratic way of life, many of us are asking, "What Can I Do?"

There is much that all of us in the Grazing Service, our families, our friends, our neighbors, can do. To explain just how big and important a part we can and must play as civilians in this defense effort, Director R. H. Rutledge called all Grazing Service men and women in Salt Lake City together on October 22 and we, as good Americans, talked it over.

We learned that we can and must do several things --

We must THINK about the present situation and pledge our utmost efforts to keep the Ship of State on an even keel in the troubled waters of a war-torn world.

We must think not of ourselves but of OUR COUNTRY and vigorously use the means we can provide to prevent inflation and its aftermath of heartbreak, misery, and confusion.

We must use the controls at our disposal to check the rising cost of living

- by diverting spending away from those articles or commodities in which there is a shortage or which are needed for defense;
- by not buying anything that we do not need, particularly those things made from materials needed in the defense industries;
- by timing our purchases so that while our factories are busy we do not impose

extra burdens and, later, when they will have slack times to give them something to do;

- by controlling installment spending;
- by the payment of additional taxes which will decrease purchasing power;
- by buying DEFENSE SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS;
- by thereby "lending" money to our Government, rather than depositing it in banks as basis for further credit;
- by building up a backlog of purchasing power for the post-war world.

We must not be TOO LATE in our plans and actions.

"Mike" Deming explained to us at the meeting how the trend of the times "hits home"—how you and I can help turn that trend in the right direction. For example, haven't you heard someone say recently that he wanted to buy a car this year because cars may be hard to get next year. We know now that by doing so that person—probably without realizing what he is doing—takes away from a defense effort designed to protect his very life, his property, his family. If we all planned our purchasing thus an increased demand for consumer goods would be built up that production in the United States could not satisfy with such a percentage of our National effort devoted to defense, and, when defense activity slackened, industry would no longer have that sale for goods.

If we refrain from buying now and, instead, put our money in Defense Savings Bonds and Stamps, we not only will be helping our country save our homes and our property but we will be building up a reserve against the pinch of expected hard years of readjustment. This money we now put in savings bonds will be available for us, when defense spending is over, to buy the things we have gone without and permit manufacturers to keep going to meet the after-the-emergency needs.

If we insist on buying now, we are, in a sense, interfering with our own Government's efforts to protect us. If we do not buy now, we will not exert an inflationary influence on goods and prices will stay more or less the same.

This is vital and necessary to everyone of us. As Government employees, our salaries will remain more or less the same while added, new defense expenditures draw on Uncle Sam's pocketbook. It is important that rising prices do not cut our purchasing power—far better to reduce the purchasing and put the difference in Defense Savings Bonds.

Those of us in the Government Service are sometimes expected by our neighbors to set an example. To them we are "on the inside"—graziers, accountants, stenographers, inspectors, clerks, all of us.

Our neighbors have a right to expect us to show assurance and faith in the Government for which we work. Let's do that

—By buying Defense Bonds and Stamps and encouraging others to do the same;

—By buying only those things necessary to our health and well-being;

—By selecting for purchase those supplies that are available in quantity;

—By avoiding and discouraging all forms of waste;

—By paying our taxes with a smile.

—BUY DEFENSE BONDS—KEEP PLANES UP AND PRICES DOWN—

THE AMERICAN'S CREED

I BELIEVE in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I THEREFORE BELIEVE it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies.

(The AMERICAN'S CREED was written in 1917 by William Tyler Page, Clerk of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. On April 3, 1918, it was officially accepted by the House on behalf of the American people.)

-- R R --

In an address before the Chicago Sinai Temple Forum in Chicago on October 20, Secretary Ickes repeated a statement made by Abraham Lincoln shortly before the attack on Fort Sumter that heralded the Civil War: "I think the necessity for being ready increases. Look to it."

Our neighbors have a right to expect us to show assistance and
faith in the Government for which we work. Let's do that!

By buying Federal bonds and stamps and automobiles
shown to us the money

By buying only those things necessary to our health
and well-being

By collecting for ourselves those supplies that are
available in quantity

By avoiding and discouraging all forms of waste

By saving our taxes with a smile

---OUR COMMON HOME---WITH US UP AND WITH US DOWN---

THE AMERICAN WAY

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the
people, by the people, for the people, whose powers are
derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic;
a national union of many sovereign states; a united nation, one
and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom,
equality, justice, and integrity for which American patriots
bled their lives and fortunes.

I believe the Union is so dear to my country to love it;
support the Constitution; to love the laws; to respect the flag;
and to defend it against all enemies.

(The AMERICAN WAY was written in 1917 by William Tyler Page,
Chief of the Bureau of National Affairs, Washington, D. C. On April 2,
1918, it was officially accepted by the House on behalf of the American
people.)

--- E N D ---

In an address before the Chicago Club, April 1918, in Chicago
on October 20, Secretary Jones repeated a statement made by Abraham
Lincoln shortly before the attack on Fort Sumter that declared the
Civil War. "I think the necessity for better unity in America. Now
to 1918."

THE MUD SPRINGS CONFERENCE OF 1941

At 9 o'clock the morning of September 8, 37 district graziers and technicians from the 10 Western States answered the proverbial school bell when the 1941 Field Training Conference opened at the Mud Springs camp.

Assistant Director Terrett sounded JUDGMENT as the keynote of the conference when he opened the meeting with the following remarks, in part:

"One element absolutely necessary to good administration and without which no one can become a successful administrator is good judgment. In some people good judgment is innate; some of us have to acquire it; all of us have to develop it if we are to possess it to a high degree. Good judgment comes of knowledge based upon experience. It is true that much useful information must be obtained from books but until you have put that information to the acid test of use, it is a matter of theory rather than practice.

"The job of the grazing district administrator is a many-sided and difficult one. He has immediate charge of large tracts of public land and is charged with the responsibility of bringing orderly and conservative use to those lands and to the industry dependent upon them. His activities have a far-reaching effect on citizens, communities, and the public at large. It is incumbent upon him to have and to develop by all possible means, the steady viewpoint that will make all his actions for the public good. Knowledge of a certain amount of office procedure and paper work is necessary, more or less depending upon the type of job assigned. A background of practical experience, gained through first-hand information, is greatly to be desired. If we are lacking in this it must be obtained by study, observation, and association with those who possess it. This background of practical experience may be broken down into two parts: Experience in governmental administration and experience gained in the business world of actual livestock operations. Some are fortunate enough to possess both, but most of us are lacking in one or the other and some of the beginners are lacking in both.

"I am confident that each of you who is far enough along to have been called upon to make an administrative decision will agree with me that most of our troubles to date have been caused by failure to exercise good judgment which in turn was due to lack of information or experience. A pleasing personality is a great blessing; a liberal education is greatly to be desired; a background of experience is important, and the ability to address an audience is an asset not to be overlooked—but a person may possess all of these assets and still be bereft of good judgment. A man of good judgment never makes a snap decision and is, therefore, less apt to make an improper decision.....

"We often hear the statement that statutory law should be tempered with mercy and justice. It is no less important that administrative

At 2 o'clock the speaker of the house of representatives, Mr. Charles McNary, announced the opening of the 1911-1912 session of the library.

Addressing the members of the library, McNary said: "I am glad to see you here this morning. It is a pleasure to be with you."

The speaker then turned to the subject of the library's work. He said that the library was a public institution and that it was the duty of the public to support it. He then discussed the library's collection and its services to the public.

The speaker then turned to the subject of the library's future. He said that the library was a public institution and that it was the duty of the public to support it. He then discussed the library's collection and its services to the public.

At 4 o'clock the speaker of the house of representatives, Mr. Charles McNary, announced the closing of the 1911-1912 session of the library.

The speaker then turned to the subject of the library's future. He said that the library was a public institution and that it was the duty of the public to support it. He then discussed the library's collection and its services to the public.

rules and regulations be administered with common sense, fairness, reasonableness, and good judgment and, of course, always without discrimination. Never hide behind a technicality in order to justify a poor decision or a mistake. If a mistake is made be the first to admit it.

"Judgment, like good wine, ripens, mellows, and matures with age. Who among us would not welcome the opportunity to modify or recall some of the decisions made 1, 3, 5, or 10 years ago? That does not mean, however, that we should wait for old age to develop judgment but, on the other hand, we should overlook no opportunity to cultivate and acquire it."

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Following a study program similar to the one followed last year the conferees this year were guided through three weeks of intensive study relating to management, lands, improvements, and operations problems with the subject of public relations and information interwoven throughout the meeting. The discussions were led by members of the Director's staff from Salt Lake City.

For the duration of the conference, the conferees were divided into eight squads, as follows:

- Squad No. 1 — John F. Johnston, Leader (Colorado)
Bob Bennett (Oregon) Jay Lasater (Arizona)
Ed Slade (New Mexico)
- Squad No. 2 — John Greenwald, Leader (New Mexico)
Jesse Kirk (California) Leonard Thompson (Nevada)
Lee Hylton (Arizona) John A. Keith (Idaho)
- Squad No. 3 — D. S. Moffitt, Leader (Utah)
Vern Petersen (New Mexico) Wm. T. Vaughn (Wyoming)
Howard Delano (Oregon)
- Squad No. 4 — Milton W. Reid, Leader (Arizona)
Virgil E. Starr (Oregon) Tom E. Campbell (Idaho)
Donald Beck (Montana)
- Squad No. 5 — Francis A. Riordan, Leader (California)
Wm. N. Anderson (Idaho) Eugene H. Knight (Wyoming)
A. C. Gould (Montana) Sid H. Whetstone (Colorado)
- Squad No. 6 — L. T. Robbins, Leader (Montana)
Raymond McBride (Arizona) Harley Handy (Utah)
Lee Perry (Nevada) Jess Mann (Colorado)
- Squad No. 7 — Paul Stafford, Leader (Oregon)
R. D. Nielson (Utah) J. R. Penny (Wyoming)
J. D. Dillard (Colorado) Herman E. Blazer (New Mexico)
- Squad No. 8 — Carl Welch, Leader (New Mexico)
Frank H. Miller (Idaho) Tom Dudley (Montana)
Waine Larson (Utah) Andrew Alpha (Wyoming)

WHAT IS ECOLOGICAL THINKING?

Some years ago a farmer in New York State was complaining to a friend that there were no longer any ducks on the big marsh at the lower end of his farm.

"Herb," he said, "you're a biologist, can't you tell me why I haven't any ducks any more? There used to be three or four broods come off that marsh every summer."

"Well, John, I don't know. It might be for any one of a dozen reasons. Let's walk down that way and take a look."

But it was not settled in one afternoon. Herb made several visits to the marsh at different seasons of the year until, bit by bit, he pieced his observations together to make a complete picture. Then the biologist met his friend again.

"The ducks are gone," he said, "because the boys are trapping all the skunks."

"Why, what in thunder have the skunks got to do with the ducks?" John retorted, "I'd think trapping the skunks was all to the good, if you ask me."

"Maybe so," continued Herb, "but the situation looks like this. Skunks dig snapping turtle eggs out of the sand where they're laid, and eat them. When the fur prices went up and the boys started trapping skunks the turtles had a chance to multiply. But there wasn't enough food down there for them and they began to feed on the ducklings. Ducks won't nest where they are molested that way, and so they have gone somewhere else. If you want those ducks back you'll have to quit trapping the skunks. Their hides aren't worth much now anyway."

John was not convinced, but the ducks had been the pride of the whole family, so he decided to try the biologist's suggestion. Today there are as many ducks as ever. For, when trapping ceased, the skunk population increased with a resultant drop in the number of snapping turtles; the turtles no longer exerted pressure on the ducks, which returned to nest at the pond; and something like the previous set of relationships was established.

The biologist had attempted in this instance to deal with all the factors affecting a given situation, instead of considering a single factor to the exclusion of others that might have an equally important influence. This is an example of ecological thinking.---Edward H. Graham, in North Carolina Wildlife Conservation Bulletin. Reprinted from the Park Service Bulletin.

-- R R --

Many a man who takes a chance would be mighty glad of a chance to put it back.

NEVADA IMPROVEMENT WELL RECEIVED

The Lincoln County Livestock Association recently passed the following resolution:

Whereas, the Lincoln County Livestock Association desires to express its appreciation for work being done by the Grazing Service, CCC, and Lincoln County Commissioners in this vicinity, especially the so-called Rose Valley-Spring Valley Truck Trail which furnishes a much needed artery between summer and winter ranges, as well as an outlet from ranches in these valleys; and

Whereas, this trail will greatly facilitate transportation of beef stock from range to market, as well as permitting members of the above Livestock Association to transport necessary feed to stock when emergency demands, and permit transportation by truck of cows and calves when necessary; and

Whereas, said road is being constructed in a workmanlike manner and according to accepted high standards for such work;

Now therefore be it resolved that this organization go on record at this time as expressing its wholehearted appreciation to the Grazing Service; the Superintendent, foremen, and CCC enrollees of Camp Delrue, G-19, Pioche; and the Lincoln County Commissioners for the especially fine work they are doing on this road; and

Be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be made and that the secretary be instructed to transmit one copy to each of the following: L. R. Brooks, Regional Grazier, Reno, Nevada; Superintendent Virgil L. Bottini and personnel of his camp; the Lincoln County Commissioners; the Director of Grazing; and the Congressional Delegation.

(Signed) E. L. Neres, President
(Signed) Tom Duffin, Secretary

TIME TO THINK

President Franklin D. Roosevelt, by proclamation of October 22, 1941, has designated the period commencing on Armistice Day, November 11, 1941, and continuing through November 16, 1941, as a time for all persons throughout the Nation to give thought to their duties and responsibilities in the defense of this country, and to become better informed of the many vital phases of the civilian defense program and of the opportunities which it offers for the participation of every individual American in the defense of our priceless heritage.

Let each do his part.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, for the year 1941.

Director, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. (Mr. Harold G. ...)

Assistant Director, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. (Mr. ...)

Chief of Bureau, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. (Mr. ...)

Assistant Chief of Bureau, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. (Mr. ...)

Special Agent in Charge, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. (Mr. ...)

(Signed) H. L. ...
(Signed) J. ...

END OF LIST

Respectfully,
The Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Very truly yours,

INFLATION AND HOW UNCLE SAM PLANS TO CONTROL IT.

By Milo H. Deming

The term "inflation" describes a situation in which rising prices for commodities take place so much more rapidly than rising wages or salaries that the effective purchasing power of the wage earner's or saving's dollar is substantially lessened. Essentially this means that the man who produces commodities or goods to sell is in a very favorable economic position while the man who must buy these things out of a fixed income in dollars is at a relative disadvantage.

Over long periods of time the prices of commodities tend to become reasonably adjusted to the value of the consumer-purchaser's dollar. This relationship results in a "fair price" at which the producer can afford to sell and which the consumer can afford to pay. Such "fair prices" obtain only when the normal influences which govern business dealings are operating. Present world conditions have temporarily disrupted the normal influences on business, so that commodity prices and purchasing power of consumers are out of gear.

Counter-balancing measures to offset the results of abnormal world conditions must be undertaken by both individuals and governments until such time as normal conditions can again establish effective influences on "fair prices."

In a recent speech, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States outlined the position of the National Government toward inflation and told what measures were being taken by the Government to establish effective controls so that desirable producer-consumer relationships may be restored.

These include the following:

1. With the passage by Congress of a huge tax bill, there will be diverted to Government revenue purposes about four billion dollars of purchasing power. Much of this might otherwise compete with the defense effort through creating demands for the same raw materials.
2. The Treasury, in its borrowing program, is endeavoring to secure a large part of its funds from current consumer's income. This affords an investment outlet for individual savings which will not tend to expand general credit possibilities.
3. The Treasury, through tax-anticipation note sales is seeking to increase the effectiveness of the income tax as a check on current purchasing power.
4. The Treasury has begun a program of selling Defense Savings Bonds and Stamps to help defer the use of purchasing power

in current consumer incomes until some later time-such as the post-defense period.

5. The President has authorized the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to control consumer's installment credit by certain limitations in percentages of down payments required and in time to pay.
6. Congress is considering a bill to limit, or place a ceiling over price rises of commodities. The true effectiveness of this control measure will not be realized until the bill is actually passed and proper levels can be agreed upon at which to stabilize prices and these can be correlated with control of production.

Several other methods of action by the Government have been suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury and may have to be inaugurated if present measures do not accomplish the desired ends. Among these are extension of the Social Security program, extension of control over bank credits and capital expenditures, creation of a system of "separation wages," and reduction of non-essential Government expenditures. The release of stored surpluses of certain commodities has also been suggested as an effective tool in preventing undue price rises.

The general objective of these measures is to hold down current spending of income for consumer goods which may compete with needs of the defense effort of industry and to encourage savings of present income by individuals so they will have purchasing power in the future after industry turns from defense to non-defense production.

The Government employee who is on a more or less fixed salary basis is vitally interested in the efforts of Government to curb the inflationary trends now in process. Only so far as he and others in similar salaried situations cooperate in the fullest measure can the program of the Government succeed. Government employees can do much by fully understanding the objectives sought, by applying the essential procedures to their own affairs, and by example and discussion with others spread the doctrine of furthering the general program while improving their own situation.

-- R R --

Regional graziers have been advised by the Improvements Section that, where practicable and when satisfactory substitutes are available, they may deviate from standard specifications set forth in the engineering and construction manual in so far as they relate to material needed for National Defense. More culverts can be built of stone and logs instead of galvanized iron, for example; and masonry troughs can be constructed instead of those of iron. Field officers have also been advised that every effort should be made to gather together and conserve any and all scrap iron and metal that may have accumulated around camps, repair shops, and garages.

A Substantial Citizen

"The American livestock farmer is a substantial citizen. He is engaged in a business of fundamental importance, the conversion of inedible products of the soil into the finest foods that man knows; his investment is in the soil, thus he is a capitalist and a believer in protection of property rights; he is a family man, cherishing America's greatest institution, the home; he is an important business man in his own community, and in many cases far beyond his own community; he is a man of good business judgment, else he could not succeed in a business as complicated as the handling of manufacturing machines that are alive and so ever-changing; he is well-informed, for daily he is called upon to match wits with the vagaries of nature's impositions; and, by no means last, he is a good man to meet and know, for his understanding of the dumb beasts gives him a better understanding of, and greater tolerance for man . . .

"Yes, indeed, the American livestock farmer is a substantial citizen, more so than he himself is apt to realize." --Chicago Daily Drivers Journal.

-- R R --

Very heavy rains in the Southwest last winter supplied cactus plants with enough moisture to last through three years of drought, says the Science News Letter.

-- R R --

Mr. Ivan E. Rowe, in charge of the Hatch-Hot Springs soil and moisture unit (New Mexico) has designed and built a "Range Land Seeder" that is proving both practicable and inexpensive to construct.

The seeder consists of a roller made of cement and corrugated iron with teeth (old axles) protruding which make holes in the earth (to hold moisture) as the roller is pulled along.

The roller itself presses into the soil the seed which is scattered ahead. Old brush is mashed flat and left in place to stop wind and water erosion and protect seedlings. The seeder, when drawn by a caterpillar 22 tractor, is extremely rugged and can cover about 18 acres per day. A complete report in connection with the new device is being compiled for wide distribution.

-- R R --

Interior Department representatives on Director La Guardia's Interdepartmental Committee for Civilian Defense include Lee Muck, Assistant to the Secretary in Charge of Land Utilization; G. W. Lineweaver, Bureau of Reclamation; John F. Deeds, Principal Engineer of the Geological Survey.

A. J. J. J. J.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the Mayor of the City of New York, for the year 1890. The names are given in the order in which they were elected, and are arranged in alphabetical order. The names are given in the order in which they were elected, and are arranged in alphabetical order. The names are given in the order in which they were elected, and are arranged in alphabetical order.

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Camp Mechanic Clarence Scott (G-125, Colorado) has discovered what appear to be petrified palm trees in the Dolores River Canyon, Dolores Grazing District. Instructions have gone out in connection with posting the area and appropriate action will be taken to determine the value of the discovery from an archaeological and historical standpoint.

-- R R --

The boys in the Salt Lake City drafting office walked off with a special award for the Grazing Service exhibit at the Utah State Fair last month.

-- R R --

There isn't any "corn" in corned beef, according to the Armour Magazine. The word corn was synonymous, back in the 16th century, with the word grain. What we call corn was not known in those days. About 1550 the manufacturers of gun-powder began using the term "corned" to indicate that their product had been spread out and allowed to dry in single grains. Shortly thereafter the term was applied to the sprinkling of grains of salt on beef and other meats for the purpose of effecting a cure or preservation--therefore, corned beef.

-- R R --

Clifford H. Dyer, former enrollee at G-160, Hurricane, Utah, writes that he is now working as a welder's assistant in Marshall, Michigan. Says Clifford, "The training I received from Mr. Higbee has been more helpful and of more value to me than anything I have ever had in the line of education. I must say that camp life is certainly the best training any boy could ever receive any place. . . I would actually give anything if I were only back in camp--I was so homesick that I could hardly stand it for a couple of weeks!"

-- R R --

Reports received are to the effect that jackrabbits have increased in many sections to such an extent that they are doing serious damage to the range. A program outlined to bring about systematic control of this menace is being outlined by the improvement sections and involves

1. Close cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Service in the working out of a poisoning program to be directed by the Fish and Wildlife Service.
2. Enlisting the cooperation and support of State officials and local sportsmen's groups in the control program,
3. Construction of traps by CCC camps for use in rabbit drives to be conducted in the near future.

It has been stated that a population of 10 rabbits per section will about take all the available seedlings--this is a serious threat to any range rehabilitation program.

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Montana reports that because of the tall grass their survey crew has had difficulty in finding section corners. It seems that engineers set the iron stakes in leaner years, not believing that at a future time the grass would hide a 2-foot stake and a pile of rock!

-- R R --

The smallest 10-year grazing permit to be issued in the Colorado region is for five animal months and an annual fee of 25 cents. It covers 150 cattle, from October 1 to November 30, and from May 1 to May 31, one percent on Federal range. This permit was allowed for 40 acres of Federal range within fenced private land belonging to Carl R. Smith.

-- R R --

Stenographers of the Director's office are getting together regularly these days in an effort to improve and standardize official correspondence. Mrs. Igleheart is directing the meetings, using as a guide the Stenographers' Handbook of the Department of the Interior. The stenos all agree that it is much simpler when the finer points of good letter-writing can be worked out together.

-- R R --

"We must decide now, this year, we in Washington and you in the country at large, whether we shall have the common sense and determination to avoid what we went through 25 years ago.....I can give you only this pledge--that this Administration will do everything humanly possible to prevent inflation. But in this fight the Administration must have the firm support and the clear understanding of 130 million Americans behind it. If we have that support and that understanding I know that we shall not fail."

. . . That is the opening paragraph of an address by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau called "The Fight Against Inflation," copies of which have been ordered for field offices. It is a speech and a pledge. Everyone should read it.

-- R R --

According to the Montana News Letter, the highest price offered for territory wool in the United States in 15 years was 47 cents a pound, received by Charles H. Johnston, Ridgway, Montana, at the auction sale of the Merriam and Wilkins Sheep and Wool Commission firm in the Midland Empire Fairgrounds Auditorium, October 21. The 7,100-pound clip was purchased by F. J. Johnson, buyer for a Minneapolis wollen mill. Mr. Johnston is a licensee of the Grazing Service. His sheep grazed in the Powder River District during the current season.

Reporters report that because of the fall birds there survey
and the fact that they are finding a better chance, it seems that
engineers and the like are in better luck, and believe that
at a distance from the press would also a better chance and a little of
peace.

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The railroad 15-year Granting period to be fixed in the following
region is for five annual months and an annual fee of 15 cents. It
covers 150 miles, from October 1 to November 1, and from May 1 to
May 31, one year on Federal range. This period was allowed for
to cover of Federal range within Federal land belonging to
Land in 1911.

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Stenographer of the Director's office and visiting regularly
there days in an effort to know and understand official correspondence.
Mr. Stenographer is situated in the position, acting as a guide to the
Stenographer's position on the Department of the Interior. The Stenographer
agrees that it is such a matter that the line points of good letter-
writing can be written out together.

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The next thing to do, this year, is to Washington and you
in the country at large, whether we shall have the money
and we are determined to avoid what we want through 15
years ago. Well, we have only this plan—that this
Administration will be very much more than possible to
prevent inflation. But in the light of the Administration
and give the 15-year support and the clear understanding of
150 million American people. If we have that support
and that understanding I think that we shall not fail.

... That is the question presented as address by Secretary of
the Treasury Henry Morgenthau called "The Right to Inflation."
Morgenthau said that he had been ordered to this effect. It is a speech
and a plan. Morgenthau should read it.

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According to the American News Letter, the highest price offered
for territory was to the United States in 15 years and 15 miles a
mile, received by Charles H. Johnson, Highway Engineer, at the
meeting of the Board of the American News Letter, October 21. The 15-
mile area was purchased by J. L. Johnson, agent for a Kansas City
company. Mr. Johnson is a resident of the State of Kansas. His
company is in the Federal River District during the current season.

RANGE IMPROVEMENT

By Roy P. Davidson

(Note.—The RANGE RIDER is indebted to Mr. Roy P. Davidson of Tensleep, Wyoming, for an article relating to range improvement from which the following has been taken.)

This article is being written to give expression to some personal thoughts and ideas that have come to me through experience and other various ways. I hope to try not to convince the reader that I am right in all such ideas pertaining to range improvement, but, in my feeble efforts, to explain certain points toward the building up on an over-grazed, run-down range which might furnish food for thought.

The body and general principles of this article apply to privately owned lands as well as our public domain. Many unsightly conditions prevail in sections over our Western States. Much of this originated through the "get-by" attitude, carelessness; and lack of cooperation. Covering a space of something like 25 years, principally in the bad-lands of District No. 1 (Tensleep Grazing District, Wyoming), I have gained sufficient evidence to support the fact that the loss of much of our top soil is threatening the future of our western ranges. . .

The Taylor Grazing Act is proving to be a knockout blow to the selfish range hogs, or "moochers" as they are often referred to among range men. These moochers are learning with surprising swiftness that it is unwise to buck this new deal, as they did their fellow men. Swift and effective changes are being made by this new deal until the stockmen can observe these changes with a degree of interest. While the majority of the stockmen are trying to play a square game in living up to the rules of this new deal, a few are still foolishly trying to buck the game. And harsh methods only will stop this prevailing menace.

The enforcement of the Taylor Grazing Act has already done much to change the complexion of the country, regardless of the handicap of our recent drought. But a stronger cooperation is badly needed between stockmen and the officers supervising this new range set-up. At present, where this cooperation is neglected, there is a double burden placed upon the shoulders of the grazing boards. Here, then, is where some system of education and the creating of interest should play an important part in this new deal.

There appears to be a real need for such an educational program that will convince the stockmen of the detrimental effects of hanging to those old methods. I would venture to say that those who are supervising this new deal will gain headway by some educational, or even a "show me" system.

Of the many kinds of grass seeds, it is reasonable to suppose that one of more can be made to grow on most any one of the wide variations of soils that can be found over our western range States. But such reseeded will demand a systematic study and many experiments.

(This article was written in 1940 and is devoted to the study of the history of the English language, particularly the changes in the vocabulary and the structure of the language.)

This article is devoted to the study of the history of the English language, particularly the changes in the vocabulary and the structure of the language. I hope to show that the English language is not a static entity, but a living organism, which is constantly changing and developing. In all such cases, the changes are not random, but are the result of certain forces, which are the result of the historical and social conditions of the time.

The first and most important of these forces is the influence of the other languages of the world. The English language has borrowed many words from other languages, particularly from Latin, French, and Greek. This borrowing has been going on for centuries, and it is still going on today. The second force is the influence of the internal development of the language itself. The English language has a rich and varied vocabulary, and it is constantly developing new words and meanings for old words.

The third force is the influence of the social and cultural conditions of the time. The English language has been shaped by the needs of the English people, and it has changed as their needs have changed. The fourth force is the influence of the scientific and technological progress of the time. The English language has been enriched by the discovery of new words and meanings for old words. The fifth force is the influence of the literary and artistic movements of the time. The English language has been enriched by the creation of new words and meanings for old words.

The sixth force is the influence of the political and social movements of the time. The English language has been enriched by the creation of new words and meanings for old words. The seventh force is the influence of the religious and philosophical movements of the time. The English language has been enriched by the creation of new words and meanings for old words. The eighth force is the influence of the scientific and technological progress of the time. The English language has been enriched by the discovery of new words and meanings for old words.

The ninth force is the influence of the literary and artistic movements of the time. The English language has been enriched by the creation of new words and meanings for old words. The tenth force is the influence of the political and social movements of the time. The English language has been enriched by the creation of new words and meanings for old words.

The eleventh force is the influence of the religious and philosophical movements of the time. The English language has been enriched by the creation of new words and meanings for old words. The twelfth force is the influence of the scientific and technological progress of the time. The English language has been enriched by the discovery of new words and meanings for old words.

To obtain a good stand of grasses on these arid lands will require care and foresight. A fair, but rigid test can be made in the Big Horn Basin area of District No. 1. There, we are confronted with a wide variety of soils. These vary from a rich sandy loam on down to the heavier red, yellowish, brown, dark, milky-white, heavy clays and gumbos. A grass which would thrive nicely on a sandy loam, might prove a complete failure on a heavy soil.

Crested wheat would head my list among the more important of thrifty range grasses. Smooth brome grass would follow with a close second. As is often the case, one may find several grades of soils on a small body of land. In above case, a mixture of grass seeds could be sown . . .

Fall sowing has one great advantage over spring planting. As in dry weather, we find the surface of the heavier soils filled with tiny cracks. These are an inch or so in depth. With the first gust of wind these grass seeds will sift into those small cracks, and will seal themselves with the spring run-off.

When hardy grasses can be encouraged to grow on barren, grassless lands, a valuable point has been gained in catching and holding snows. Otherwise these snows would be left in draws and such other depressions by the winds.

To produce the desired results which should go hand in hand with a reseeding program, is a careful grazing of sheep ranges. A stronger united effort should prevail between woolgrowers and their help.....

The unfrozen ground throughout most of the winter of 1940-41 in the Big Horn Basin area of District No. 1, together with a normal amount of spring moisture has afforded an opportunity for reseeding to those who took advantage of that situation.

With the reseeding of western range lands, one must work to gain these ends, or to expect success in any venture. Neither should one expect results over night. Development takes time and patience. By careful planning, and with a willingness to work, results will eventually stand out prominently. In doing so, one must work with Mother Nature, and not against her.....

Let us strive with whole-hearted efforts to help beauty return again to our western range States. With the return of that beauty, a new interest will thrive in the hearts of our people. It will create a new interest and encourage the younger generation to even better those conditions. We older men can then pass on over that "Big Divide," feeling with the security of knowing that we started the ball a-rolling. But until such whole-hearted measures are taken, the swift progress of the Taylor Grazing Act will be greatly hindered.

The Range Rider is published by authority of the Secretary of the Interior as administrative information concerning important happenings, accomplishments, and aims of the Grazing Service for the information of the personnel of this Service. Not for publication.

To obtain a good stand of grasses on these wild lands will require some kind of fencing. A fair, but right test can be made in the Big Horn Basin area of the Big Horn. There, as the country is a wide variety of soils. There very few a rich sandy loam as there is the heavier red, yellowish, brown, white, sandy clay, and gravel. A good stand could be made on a sandy loam, which is a complete failure on a heavy soil.

Grasses which would best fit among the very important of the Big Horn Basin. Grasses which would fit with a fine stand. As in other areas, one may find several species of grasses on a small body of land. In above cases, a mixture of these would be best.

Full notes on the great importance of the Big Horn Basin. As the weather, as the soil of the Big Horn Basin is a fine sandy loam. These are as good as in other. The Big Horn Basin is a good place to find the Big Horn Basin. The Big Horn Basin is a good place to find the Big Horn Basin.

When heavy grasses can be produced, there is a great improvement in the Big Horn Basin. A mixture of these would be best. The Big Horn Basin is a good place to find the Big Horn Basin. The Big Horn Basin is a good place to find the Big Horn Basin.

To produce the greatest yield of grasses on these wild lands will require some kind of fencing. A fair, but right test can be made in the Big Horn Basin area of the Big Horn. There, as the country is a wide variety of soils. There very few a rich sandy loam as there is the heavier red, yellowish, brown, white, sandy clay, and gravel. A good stand could be made on a sandy loam, which is a complete failure on a heavy soil.

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Full the results of the Big Horn Basin. The Big Horn Basin is a good place to find the Big Horn Basin. The Big Horn Basin is a good place to find the Big Horn Basin. The Big Horn Basin is a good place to find the Big Horn Basin.

Let us begin with the Big Horn Basin. The Big Horn Basin is a good place to find the Big Horn Basin. The Big Horn Basin is a good place to find the Big Horn Basin. The Big Horn Basin is a good place to find the Big Horn Basin.

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BILLIE AND I

Two Utah enrollees who learned to drive trucks and then turned to cooking took their collective pen in hand and wrote a letter to President Roosevelt to tell him what they think about the CCC. Here is their letter, with names deleted:

"Dear Mr. President:

"I and my pal, Bill, have been a member of the Civilian Conservation Corps for almost two years and in those years we have noticed that there has been many methodical changes in the Corps.

"Billie and I came into the Corps on Oct. 14, 1939, and when we first came to Camp, as usual, we were just two green rookies who didn't know what it was all about. Well, Sir, Billie and me decided we would buckle down and get some good out of the Corps so Bill said: 'Let's take a crack at truck driving,' and I said, 'Don't be silly, I could never drive one of those big trucks,' Well, Sir, Billie and me did try it and we were successful, because we both drove a truck for eight months.

"Then, Mr. President, Bill came up to me at once and said, 'Hey how do you think we would look in a white uniform,' and I said--'Why Bill, are you crazy?' He said, 'I don't know, but we really ought to try it.' So we did try it, Mr. President, and from that day until this, Billie and I have been cooking for the CCC.

"We are now both first cooks and our pay is \$45 a month, and just recently we both received a specialists rating, which means we can both stay in the service as long as we wish, Sir.

"Billie and I don't mean to be rude, Mr. President, but we sincerely do believe that if someone came up to us and said that the CCC was a complete flop, we are inclined to think that somebody would get hurt and it wouldn't be Billie or I.

"Mr. President, you are probably wondering why we say this—it's because Bill and I realize what propaganda can do to a just cause.

"Billie and I feel and can say from the bottom of our hearts that it's part of our duty to uphold the rights and liberty of our nation, and if necessary we would give our lives for the country we love, and cherish, and to make our nation the greatest of all nations.

"Billie and I feel, and we are sure you will feel the same way when we say that if every American felt as we feel, which we are sure they do, and if we all work together, side by side and with perfect coordination, we feel that we can conquer the situation that now confronts us.

"Mr. President, we read an article in the paper the other day certifying that there would be Army training in the CCC and we feel that it is the first step towards making the CCC the greatest Home Defense Plan ever known.

"Mr. President, Billie and I have tried to point out to you just what the CCC means to us—we would like for this to go thru the minds of all the people of our wonderful nation.

"Billie and I are proud that we are Americans."

—From HAPPY DAYS.

—Buy a Share in America — Buy Defense Bonds and Stamps —

CERTIFICATES OF PROFICIENCY

Robert J. Blackwell, G-31, Utah — for proficiency in clerical work.

R. G. Burge, G-130, Oregon — for proficiency as leader.

John Borsch, G-112, Oregon — for proficiency as blacksmith's helper.

Anton Esterman, G-72, Montana — for proficiency as field leader.

Russel Ebert, G-112, Oregon — for proficiency as carpenter's helper.

Carl D. Grafft, G-72, Montana — for proficiency as technical clerk.

Elmer E. Holt, G-125, Colorado — for proficiency as mechanic and heavy equipment operator.

Raymond G. Martinez, G-125, Colorado — for proficiency as technical service clerk.

Francis Louis Renard, G-130, Oregon — for proficiency as tractor and grader operator.

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SAFETY HONOR ROLL — AUGUST 1941

G-128	MASON VALLEY CAMP	Yerington, Nevada	23 MONTHS
G-137	SOLOMONVILLE	Safford, Arizona	23 MONTHS
G-125	Paradox	Paradox, Colorado	17 months
G-86	Gerlach	Gerlach, Nevada	12 months
G-148	Carlsbad	Carlsbad, New Mexico	12 months
G-173	Antelope Springs	Fredonia, Arizona	12 months
G-75	Big Piney	Big Piney, Wyoming	12 months
G-108	Hubbard Ranch	Wells, Nevada	11 months
G-112	Gap Ranch	Burns, Oregon	10 months
G-52	Worland	Worland, Wyoming	10 months

ABOUT YOU AND ME

Jerry Kerr and Ed Keefe are representing the Grazing Service on a committee to organize an Interior Department employees organization in Salt Lake City to further social, recreational, and educational interests of Interior Department people. We will tell you more about this next month.

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Imagine! getting a grade of 100 in a Civil Service examination! The Management Section is right proud of its Duona Lee because that's just what she got in a steno-clerk exam recently.

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We hear that Kenneth C. Ikeler, new superintendent of the Squaw Butte Range Station, judged the Pacific National and Blackfoot Livestock Shows not long ago. Having worked with livestock most of his life, Mr. Ikeler can "pick the winners!"

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Private Larry Riordan (Range Examiner, Colorado) was an office caller a couple of weeks ago. Larry is now stationed at Fort San Luis Obispo where at least two other Grazing Service men are now located--Herb Frenzell and Edward Stephens.

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There is a new baby in the Rothrock home--Gordon Leslie, born September 26. Congratulations, Dale and Marguerite.

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Assistant Chief of Operations Frank Moore hasn't been able to wear his sombrero since September 26 when his grandson "Buck" was born.

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A four-way shift of regional graziers will take place November 1 when Bud Dierking will move to Reno; Lester Brooks to Phoenix; and Ray Painter to Albuquerque to assist Ed Pierson who steps into Bud's shoes.

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Mitchell O. Bough, Colorado enrollee wrote to Frank Moore recently to thank him for giving him a start. "I realize how much you helped me get started," Mitchell wrote. "I think I am now in a position where I can keep going. I do want to say I will never forget my work for the Grazing Service and I sure hated to leave. I know I have made friends that I will never forget." Mitchell now is employed in the Engineering Department on the Caddoa Dam in Colorado as plant inspector in the concrete dam section and is "getting along fine."

